

SPONTANEOUS FETAL DEATHS: State Summary

SPONTANEOUS FETAL DEATHS

FETAL DEATHS: Introduction

INTRODUCTION

Purpose of Spontaneous Fetal Death Surveillance

A *fetal death* is the death of a human fetus that occurs prior to its expulsion or extraction from its mother, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy. In Louisiana a *spontaneous fetal death* (also referred to as stillbirth) is a fetal death that meets these criteria:

- 1. the fetus survived at least 20 weeks gestation or weighed at least 350 grams, and
- 2. the death was not the result of an induced termination of pregnancy.

As with infant mortality, a high rate of fetal deaths reflects unfavorable environmental influences and unavailability of medical care. Compared with infant mortality, however, the factors contributing to fetal deaths have been studied less, and fewer prevention efforts have been initiated because of a limited understanding of the etiology of fetal deaths and the poorer quality of fetal death data.

Fetal death surveillance is important in the evaluation of adverse reproductive outcomes and in the identification of factors that result in fetal deaths. The goal of fetal death surveillance is the identification of high risk populations and the devising of risk-reducing interventions.

Source of Data: Certificate of Fetal Death (Stillbirth)

Spontaneous fetal death information presented in this report is gathered from data recorded on the *Certificate of Fetal Death* for spontaneous fetal deaths that occurred to infants born to Louisiana residents during 1997. Louisiana law requires that fetal deaths of at least 20 weeks gestation or 350 grams be reported to the Vital Records Registry within 5 days of occurrence.

Information on the fetal death certificate is completed by a physician or coroner in consultation with the parent(s).

Death statistics are compiled in accordance with World Health Organization (WHO) regulations, which require member nations to classify causes of death according to the revision of the International Statistical Classification of Disease, Injuries, and Causes of Death in effect at the time of death. Fetal deaths that occurred in 1997 are coded in accordance with the ninth revision (ICD-9).

All of the causes of death described in this report are *underlying causes of death*, defined as the disease or injury that initiated the sequence of events leading to death. Secondary causes of death, which also are recorded on the death certificate, are not presented in this report.

The degree of registration completeness for spontaneous fetal deaths is unknown, but some under-registration is likely, especially for fetal deaths near 20 weeks gestation or under 500 grams weight at delivery. Reporting is believed to be relatively complete, however, for fetal deaths at a gestation of 28 weeks or more.

FETAL DEATH COUNTS AND RATES

- In 1997, 528 fetal deaths to Louisiana residents were reported to the Vital Records Registry, with 509 of these deaths meeting Louisiana's definition of a spontaneous fetal death (i.e., the fetus survived at least 20 weeks gestation or weighed at least 350 grams). The 19 reported fetal deaths that failed to meet these criteria have been excluded from state-level discussions of fetal deaths. They are included, however, in Table F10 (Causes of Fetal Deaths) and in parish and region tables.
- Louisiana's 1997 fetal mortality rate was 7.7 fetal deaths per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths. This rate was lower than the 1996 rate of 8.3 per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths (Figure F1, Table F1).
- With the exception of 1993, 1994, and 1996, Louisiana's fetal death counts have declined since 1988.
 Despite some slight vacillation, fetal mortality rates during this same time period basically have remained stable (Figure F1, Table F2).

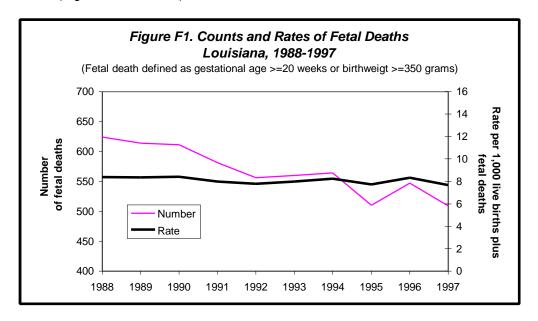


Table F1. Counts and Rates of Fetal Deaths Louisiana, 1988-1997 (Fetal death defined as gestational age >= 20 weeks or birthweight >=350 grams)										
Year	Number	Rate*								
1988	624	8.4								
1989	614	8.4								
1990	611	8.4								
1991	581	8.0								
1992	556	7.8								
1993	560	8.0								
1994	564	8.2								
1995	510	7.7								
1996	547	8.3								
1997	509	7.7								

^{*}Rate per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths

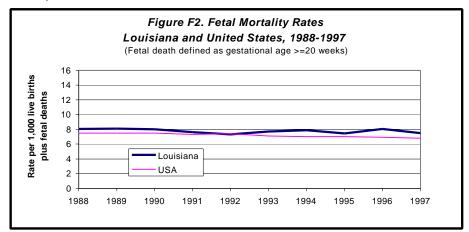
The *fetal mortality rate* is calculated by dividing the number of fetal deaths in a given time period by the number of live births plus fetal deaths in the same time period, then multiplying the quotient by 1,000. The rates are expressed as the number of fetal deaths per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths.

Beginning with this report, gestational ages reported for Louisiana fetal deaths occurring in 1995 or later are being derived by using the National Center for Health Statistics formula for calculation of gestational age. This formula calculates gestational age by combining information collected in the "Date Last Normal Menses Began" and "Clinical Estimate of Gestation" sections of the Louisiana *Certificate of Fetal Death (Stillbirth)*.

Prior to 1995, "Clinical Estimate of Gestation" was not recorded on Louisiana's Fetal Death Certificates. Consequently, gestational ages reported for years prior to 1995 are being calculated by subtracting the "Date Last Normal Menses Began" from the "Date of Delivery", as recorded on the Fetal Death Certificates.

The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), which presents fetal death information at the national level, uses only gestational age (at least 20 weeks) in its definition of a fetal death. To facilitate comparison between Louisiana and the United States, fetal death data based on the NCHS definition are used in all Louisiana versus United States data presentations.

 Although Louisiana and United States fetal mortality rates have been similar during the past ten years, national rates have declined slightly but steadily, whereas Louisiana rates have remained stable (Figure F2, Table F2).



Source: Louisiana State Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System

	Table F2. Fetal Mortality Rates* Louisiana and United States, 1988-1997										
(Fetal death defined as gestational age >= 20 weeks) Year Louisiana United States											
rear	Teal Louisiana Office										
1988	8.0	7.5									
1989	8.1	7.5									
1990	8.0	7.5									
1991	7.6	7.3									
1992	7.3	7.4									
1993	7.7	7.1									
1994	7.9	7.0									
1995	7.4	7.0									
1996	8.0	6.9									
1997	7.5	6.8									

*Rate per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths

Source: Louisiana State Center for Health Statistics, National Vial Statistics System

MATERNAL PROFILE

Race and Age

- As with the overall fetal mortality rate, race-specific rates in Louisiana have changed little over the past decade (Figure F3, Table F3).
- Rates among blacks consistently have been higher than those among whites over the past decade (Figure F3, Table F3).

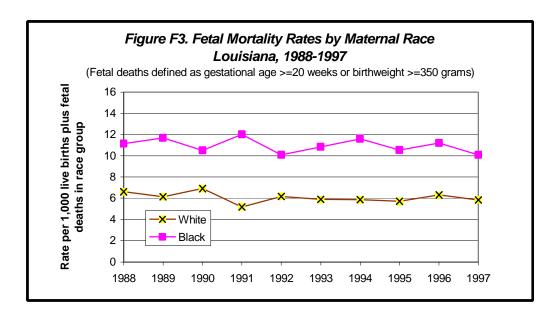
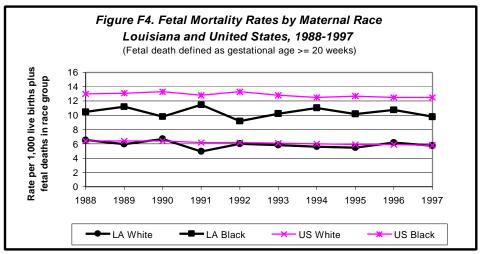


	Table F3. Fetal Mortality Rates* by Maternal Race Louisiana, 1988-1997												
(Fetal dea	(Fetal death defined as gestational age >=20 weeks or birthweight >=350 grams)												
	White Black All Races**												
Year	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate							
1988	284	6.6	336	11.1	624	8.4							
1989	256	6.1	353	11.7	614	8.4							
1990	286	6.9	316	10.5	611	8.4							
1991	211	5.2	369	12.0	581	8.0							
1992	247	6.2	304	10.1	556	7.8							
1993	228	5.9	326	10.9	560	8.0							
1994	223	5.9	336	11.6	564	8.2							
1995	215	5.7	286	10.6	510	7.7							
1996	236	6.3	300	11.2	547	8.3							
1997	220	5.8	276	10.1	509	7.7							

^{*}Rate per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths in race group

^{**&}quot;All Races" includes white, black, other, and unknown

- Fetal mortality rates for blacks in Louisiana have been lower than corresponding national rates during the past decade (Figure F4, Table F4).
- Rates for whites in Louisiana during the past ten years have mirrored closely the corresponding national rates (Figure F4, Table F4).
- Because of differences between state and national distributions of race, Louisiana's total rates have been slightly higher than the national rates during the past decade (Figure F2, Table F4).



Source: Louisiana State Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System

	Table F4. Fetal Mortality Rates* by Maternal Race Louisiana and United States, 1988-1997												
	(Fetal death defined as gestational age >=20 weeks)												
.,		Louisiana			United State	es							
Year	White	Black	All Races**	White	Black	All Races**							
1988	6.5	10.5	8.0	6.4	12.7	7.5							
1989	6.0	11.2	8.1	6.4	13.1	7.5							
1990	6.7	9.8	8.0	6.4	13.3	7.5							
1991	4.9	11.5	7.6	6.2	12.8	7.3							
1992	6.0	9.2	7.3	6.2	13.3	7.4							
1993	5.8	10.2	7.7	6.1	12.8	7.1							
1994	5.6	11.0	7.9	6.0	12.5	7.0							
1995	5.5	10.2	7.4	5.9	12.7	7.0							
1996	6.2	10.8	8.0	5.9	12.5	6.9							
1997	5.8	9.8	7.5	5.8	12.5	6.8							

^{*}Rate per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths

Source: Louisiana State Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System

^{**&}quot;All Races" includes white, black, other, and unknown

- Of the 509 fetal deaths to Louisiana residents in 1997, 220 fetal deaths (43.2%) were to white women, 276 (54.2%) were to black women, and 10 (2.0%) were to women of other races (Table F5).
- Black women were almost twice as likely as white women to experience a fetal death, at a rate of 10.1 compared with 5.8 fetal deaths per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths in race-specific groups (Figure F5, Table F5).
- Racial disparities appeared in all age groups (Figure F5, Table F5).
- Women aged 35 and older reported the highest fetal mortality rate, at a rate of 9.6 fetal deaths per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths (Figure F5, Table F5).
 - For blacks, the highest fetal mortality rate occurred among women aged 35 and older, at a rate of 15.6 fetal deaths per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths.
 - For whites, the highest fetal mortality rate occurred among women aged 30 to 34, at a rate of 7.1 fetal deaths per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths.
- The fetal mortality rate increased as maternal age increased (Figure F5, Table F5).

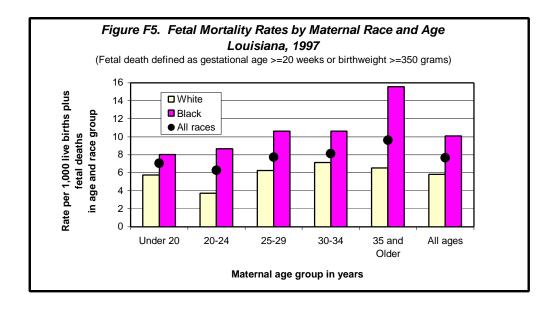


	Table F5. Fetal Mortality Rates* by Maternal Race and Age Louisiana, 1997 (Fetal death defined as gestational age >=20 weeks or birthweight >=350 grams)											
_	Und	er 20	20	-24	25	-29	30-	-34	35 &	Older	All Ages**	
Race	Num.	Rate	Num.	Rate	Num.	Rate	Num.	Rate	Num.	Rate	Num.	Rate
White	29	5.7	37	3.7	70	6.3	56	7.1	24	6.5	220	5.8
Black	57	8.0	82	8.7	59	10.6	36	10.6	29	15.6	276	10.1
All Races**	87	7.1	123	6.3	132	7.7	94	8.1	55	9.6	509	7.7

^{*}Rate per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths

^{**&}quot;All Races" includes white, black, other, and unknown. "All Ages" contains age unknown.

Prenatal Care

Prenatal care is recognized as an important means of providing medical, nutritional, and educational interventions to reduce the risk of adverse pregnancy outcomes and to identify women at high risk for these outcomes.

Assessing the role of prenatal care in fetal mortality, however, is complicated by differences among women in areas such as health and behavior, trimester of entry into prenatal care, and opportunity to obtain prenatal care because of shortened length of pregnancy. Also, fetal death certificates include only limited information on the content of prenatal care, and do not include information on the quality of prenatal care.

• Women who received no prenatal care during pregnancy were more than five times as likely to experience a fetal death than women who received some type of prenatal care during pregnancy. The rate of fetal deaths among women with no prenatal care was 34.3 fetal deaths per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths. Among women who received some type of prenatal care, the rate was 6.8 (Table F6).

Table F6. Counts and Rates* of Fetal Deaths by Prenatal Care Status and Race Louisiana, 1997												
(Fetal D	(Fetal Death defined as gestational age >= 20 weeks or birthweight >= 350 grams)											
_	No (Care	Any Care									
Race	Number	Rate	Number	Rate								
White	6		206 5.5									
Black	27	35.8	224 8.5									
All Races**	34	34.3	441	6.8								

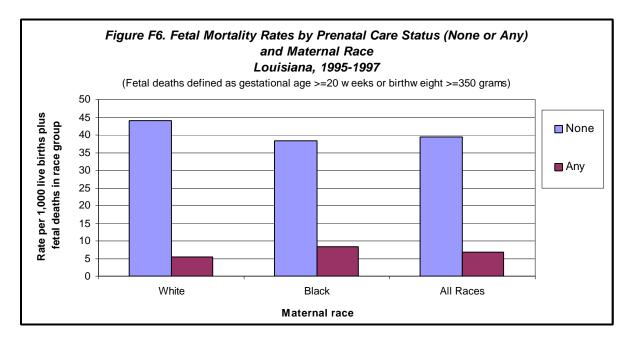
^{*}Rate of occurrence per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths in specified group.

When prenatal care was examined by race and age groups, some counts were small (less than 20). Small counts are not used to calculate rates because they are sensitive to yearly fluctuations and produce unreliable rates. To increase the size of the counts used to calculate race and age-specific prenatal care rates, data for 1995 through 1997 were combined to produce three-year (1995-1997) rates.

- For the years 1995 through 1997 combined, fetal death rates for women with and without prenatal care during pregnancy (all races and age groups combined) were similar to those seen in 1997. Among women with no prenatal care, the rate was 39.5 fetal deaths per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths. Among women who received some type of prenatal care, the rate was 6.7 (Table F7).
- A higher rate of fetal deaths among women with no prenatal care was seen in both black and white women (Figure F6, Table F7).
 - Rates for 1995-1997 showed that white women who received no prenatal care were eight times as likely to experience a fetal death as those with prenatal care. White women with no prenatal care had a rate of 44.0 per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths, versus 5.5 fetal deaths among those with prenatal care (Figure F6, Table F7).
 - During the same time period, black women who received no prenatal care were more than four times as likely as those receiving prenatal care to experience a fetal death. Black women with no prenatal care had a rate of 38.3 fetal deaths per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths, versus 8.4 fetal deaths among those with prenatal care (Figure F6, Table F7).

^{****}All Races" includes white, black, other, and unknown

[&]quot;--" indicates rate is unstable due to small number (<20) of fetal deaths in numerator or denominator



- In all maternal age groups, higher fetal death rates among women with no prenatal care (Figure F7, Table F7).
 - The highest fetal death rate (49.6) was seen in mothers under age 20 years who had no prenatal care (Figure F7, Table F7).

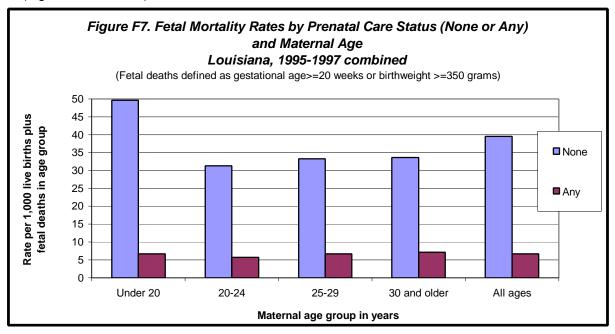


Table F7. Counts and Rates* of Fetal Deaths by Prenatal Care Status, Race, and Age Louisiana, 1995-1997 combined

(Fetal Death defined as gestational age >= 20 weeks or birthweight >= 350 grams

_	Age	No	Care	Any	Care
Race	Group	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
	Under 20	11		81	5.4
1441.4	20-24	10		122	4.1
White	25-29	-		198	6.0
	30 and older	5		199	5.8
	All ages**	28	44.0	611	5.5
	Under 20	31	45.0	157	7.5
	20-24	18		196	7.5
Black	25-29	17		131	8.3
	30 and older	19		152	9.9
	All ages**	92	38.3	660	8.4
	Under 20	43	49.6	242	6.7
++	20-24	29	31.3	326	5.7
All Races ⁺⁺	25-29	19		334	6.7
	30 and older	24	33.6	361	7.1
	All ages**	122	39.5	1300	6.7

^{*}Rate of occurrence per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths in specified group.

Medical Risk Factors for the Pregnancy

In 1994 Louisiana began collecting information describing medical risk factors for the pregnancy. Because reporting of medical conditions is believed to be incomplete for fetal deaths, as well as for live births, caution should be exercised when evaluating these data.

- Two-hundred forty-five (48.1%) fetal death certificates reported no medical risk factors (Table F8).
- The most frequently reported medical risk factors for pregnancy resulting in fetal death were (Table F8):
 - pregnancy-associated hypertension, with 42 fetal deaths,
 - anemia, with 40 fetal deaths
 - hydramnios/oligohydramnios, with 28 fetal deaths.

^{**&}quot;All ages" includes unknown ages

^{****}All Races" includes white, black, other, and unknown

[&]quot;-" indicates number of fetal deaths is less than five

[&]quot; - -" indicates rate is unstable due to small number (<20) of fetal deaths in numerator or denominator

Table F8. Counts of Fetal Deaths by Medical Risk Factor of the Pregnancy and Maternal Race Louisiana, 1997

(Fetal deaths defined as gestational age >=20 weeks or birthweight >=350grams)

Medical Risk Factor of the Pregnancy	All Races*	White	Black
No medical risk factor noted	245	123	113
Hypertension, pregnancy associated	42	13	29
Anemia (HCT <30/HGB <10)	40	11	29
Hydramnios/Oligohydramnios	28	14	14
Hypertension, chronic	25	8	17
Diabetes	23	8	15
Previous preterm or small for gestational age infant	22	8	14
Incompetent cervix	14	6	6
Uterine bleeding	14	4	10
Genital herpes	9	4	5
Renal disease	6	2	4
Cardiac disease	5	2	3
Acute or chronic lung disease	4	2	2
Rh sensitization	3	3	0
Hemoglobinopathy	2	0	2
Eclampsia	2	2	0
Previous infant 4000 grams or more	2	2	0
Other	119	43	74

^{*&}quot;All Races" includes white, black, other, and unknown

Tobacco and Alcohol Use During Pregnancy

Use of tobacco and alcohol during pregnancy is reported by the mother at the time of delivery. This information should be evaluated with caution because it is subject to error from inaccurate maternal recall, and because both tobacco and alcohol usage are categorized as either use or non-use, a dichotomy that does not account for different levels of usage.

When tobacco and alcohol use were examined, some counts were small (less than 20). Small counts are not used to calculate rates because they are sensitive to yearly fluctuations, and produce unreliable rates. To increase the size of the counts used to calculate tobacco and alcohol use rates, data for 1995 through 1997 were combined to produce three-year (1995-1997) rates.

- Women who smoked and/or drank alcohol during pregnancy experienced a fetal death more often than women who did not participate in the risk behavior(s) (Figure F8 and Table F9).
 - Women who smoked during pregnancy experienced fetal deaths more often than women who did not smoke, at a rate of 8.1 per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths among smokers, versus 7.4 per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths among non-smokers (Figure F8, Table F9).

- Women who drank during pregnancy experienced a fetal death more than twice as often as those who did not drink, at a rate of 17.2 per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths versus 7.4 in women who did not drink (Figure F8, Table F9).
- Women who both smoked and drank alcohol during pregnancy had a fetal death rate higher than women in all other tobacco/alcohol groups, and three times higher than the rate seen in women who neither smoked nor drank. The rates were 21.9 fetal deaths per 1,000 live births plus fetal death in women who both smoked and drank, versus 7.3 in women who neither smoked nor drank (Figure F8, Table F9).

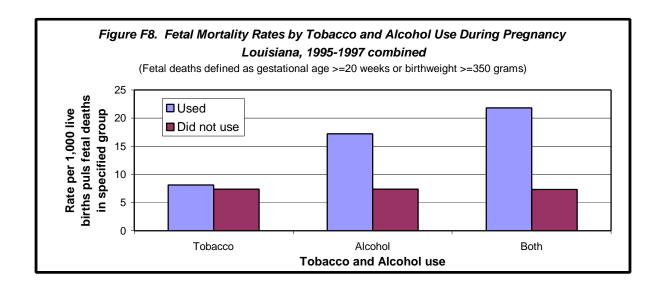


Table F9 Counts and Rates* of Fetal Deaths by Tobacco and Alcohol Use During Pregnancy Louisiana, 1995-1997 combined												
	Toba	Tobacco Alcohol Both										
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate						
Used	172	172 8.1 24 17.2 21 21.9										
Did not use	1308	7.4	1448	7.4	1290	7.3						

^{*}Rate per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths in specified group.

CAUSE OF DEATH

Because many factors can contribute to fetal deaths, cause-of-death analyses are important for examining preventable risks. One major limitation of using the cause-of-death data from fetal death surveillance is that many fetuses who die are not autopsied or otherwise evaluated, resulting in implausible or misclassified causes of death.

Fetal deaths described in this section include all fetal deaths reported to the Vital Records Registry in 1997, regardless of gestational age or birthweight.

The leading causes of fetal death in Louisiana in 1997 were:

- Fetus affected by complications of placenta, cord, or membranes, with a count of 176 fetal deaths and a ratio of 266.9 occurrences per 100,000 live births. The ratio among black women was 309.8 occurrences per 100,000 live births, versus 229.7 in whites (Table F10).
- 2. **Maternal complications of pregnancy**, with a count of 57 fetal deaths and a ratio of 86.4 occurrences per 100,000 live births. The ratio in black women (129.1 deaths per 100,000 live births) was twice that in white women (56.1 deaths per 100,000 live births) (Table F10).
- 3. **Congenital anomalies**, with a count of 49 fetal deaths and a ratio of 74.3 occurrences per 100,000 live births (Table F10). This ratio was higher in white women (85.5 deaths per 100,000 live births) than in black women (59.0 deaths). However, because of the small number of fetal deaths from congenital anomalies among black women (16 deaths), the ratio may not be stable (Table F10).

Table F10 summarizes all 1997 fetal deaths reported to Louisiana by cause, maternal age and maternal race.

Table F10. Counts of Fetal Deaths by Selected Cause, Maternal Age, and Maternal Race Louisiana, 1997

(Data include all reported occurrences in 1997, regardless of gestational age or birthweight)

(2 a.a)	iude all rep						Matern)		
ICD-9 Cause of Stillbirth	Ratio*	Race	Total	Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 & Older	Unk.
Total	1058.5	White	528 231 287 10	- 5	87 31 55 1	85	74	59	24	-	2 1 1	18 5 13
Congenital anomalies (740-759)	59.0	All White Black Other	49 32 16 1	-	5 1 4	9 6 3	14 10 4	14 13 - 1		1 - 1 -	1 1 1 1	2 - 2 -
Anencephalus and similar anomalies (740)		All White Black Other	8 5 3	- - -	1 1 -	2 1 1	1 1 -	2 2 - -	1 - 1 -	- - -	- - -	1 - 1 -
Spinabifida (741)		All White Black Other	2 1 1	-	- - -	- - -	2 1 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	- - - -
Other congenital anomalies of nervous system (742)	11.1	All White Black Other	4 1 3	- - -	1 - 1 -	2 - 2 -	1 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -		- - - -
Congenital anomalies of heart (745-746)		All White Black Other	7 4 3 -	- - -	- - -	1 1 -	3 2 1	1 1 -	- - -	1 - 1 -	- - -	1 - 1 -
Congenital anomalies of respiratory system (748)		All White Black Other	1 - 1 -	-	- - -	- - -	1 - 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -		- - - -
Multiple congenital anomalies (759.7)	•	All White Black Other	9 6 3	- - -	2 - 2 -	1	3 2 1 -	2 2 - -	1 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - - -
All other congenital anomalies (Remainder of 740-759)	7.4	All White Black Other	18 15 2 1		1 - 1 -	3 3 - -	3 3 - -	9 8 - 1	2 1 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -

*Ratio per 100,000 live births

(Table F10 continues on the next page)

Table F10. Counts of Fetal Deaths by Selected Cause, Maternal Age, and Maternal Race **Louisiana, 1997**(Data include all reported occurrences in 1997, regardless of gestational age or birthweight)

							Matern	al Age	Group)		
ICD-9 Cause of Stillbirth	Ratio*	Race	Total	Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 & Older	Unk.
Fetus affected by maternal conditions which may be unrelated to present pregnancy (760)	62.7	All White Black Other	31 14 17	- - -	5 2 3	7 2 5	8 5 3	5 1 4	4 3 1	- - -	1 1 - -	1 - 1 -
Maternal hypertensive disorders (760.0)		All White Black Other	25 8 17 -		5 2 3	7 2 5	6 3 3	4 - 4 -	2 1 1	- - -	-	1 - 1 -
Maternal injury (760.5)	1.5 2.7 - -	All White Black Other	1 1 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	-
Fetus affected by other maternal conditions which may be unrelated to pregnancy (Remainder of 760)	7.6 13.4 - -	All White Black Other	5 5 - -	-	- - -	- - -	1 1 - -	1 1 - -	2 2 - -	- - - -	1 1 - -	- - -
Fetus affected by maternal complications of pregnancy (761)	129.1	All White Black Other	57 21 35 1	1 - 1 -	7 3 4	8 2 6	17 5 12	18 9 9	5 2 2 1	- - -	- - -	1 - 1 -
Premature rupture of membranes (761.1)		All White Black Other	30 12 18 -	-	2 2 - -	5 2 3 -	9 3 6	10 3 7 -	3 2 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Multiple pregnancy (761.5)	22.1	All White Black Other	9 3 6	-	3 - 3 -	2 - 2 -	1 - 1 -	3 3 - -	- - - -	- - -	- - - -	- - -
Fetus affected by other maternal complications of pregnancy (Remainder of 761)	40.6	All White Black Other	18 6 11 1		2 1 1 -	1 - 1 -	7 2 5 -	5 3 2	2 - 1 1	- - -	- - -	1 - 1 -

*Ratio per 100,000 live births (Table F10 continues on the next page)

Table F10. Counts of Fetal Deaths by Selected Cause, Maternal Age, and Maternal Race Louisiana, 1997

(Data include all reported occurrences in 1997, regardless of gestational age or birthweight)

(Data inc	clude all re	ported or	ccurrence	es in 1997, regardless of gestational age or birthweight) Maternal Age Group								
ICD-9 Cause of Stillbirth	Ratio*	Race	Total	Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29		_		45 & Older	Unk.
Fetus affected by complications of		White	176 86	-	27 11	43 17	53 33	25 15	17 8	-	-	6 2
placenta, cord, and membranes (762)		Black Other	84 6	-	15 1	24 2	18 2	9 1	9	3	-	-
Placenta praevia (762.0)	1.5 - 3.7 -	All White Black Other	1 - 1 -	- - -	- - -	1 - 1 -			- - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - -
Other forms of placental separation and haemorrhage (762.1)		All White Black Other	52 22 30 -	1 - 1 -	10 4 6	12 6 6	18 8 10	6 2 4	4 2 2	- - -	- - - -	1 - 1 -
Other and unspecified morphological and functional abnormalities of placenta (762.2)		All White Black Other	19 5 14 -	-	2 - 2 -	7 - 7 -	3 2 1	4 2 2	1 - 1 -	- - - -	- - - -	1 1 - -
Placental transfusion syndromes (762.3)		All White Black Other	9 8 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 7 - -	2 1 1	- - -	- - -	- - - -	- - -
Prolapsed cord (762.4)		All White Black Other	4 1 3	- - -	- - -	2 - 2 -	2 1 1	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	-
Other compression of umbilical cord (762.5)	66.4	All White Black Other	46 23 18 5	-	10 2 7 1	11 5 4 2	12 8 2 2	8 7 1	3 1 2	-	- - - -	1 - 1 -
Other and unspecified conditions of umbilical cord (762.6)	25.8	All White Black Other	31 23 7 1	- - - -	5 5 -	7 5 2	6 5 1	4 3 - 1	6 4 2		- - - -	2 1 1 -
Abnormalities of chorion and amnion (762.7 - 762.9)		ALL White Black Other	14 4 10 -	-	- - -	3 1 2	5 2 3	1 - 1 -	3 1 2 -	1 - 1 -	- - - -	1 - 1 -

*Ratio per 100,000 live births (Table F10 continues on the next page)

Table F10. Counts of Fetal Deaths by Selected Cause, Maternal Age, and Maternal Race Louisiana, 1997

(Data include all reported occurrences in 1997, regardless of gestational age or birthweight)

ICD-9 Cause of Stillbirth	Ratio*	Race	Total	Maternal Age Group								
				Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 & Older	Unk.
Fetus affected by other complications of labour and delivery (763)	7.4	All White Black Other	3 1 2 -	- - -	1 - 1 -	- - -	- - -	1 1 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 - 1 -
Slow fetal growth and fetal malnutrition (764)		All White Black Other	1 - 1 -	-	-	1 - 1 -	- - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight (765)	110.6	All White Black Other	44 14 30		7 - 7 -	14 2 12 -	8 5 3	10 5 5	2 1 1	- - -		3 1 2
Birth trauma (767)		All White Black Other	4 2 2	-	2 2 - -	1 - 1	1 - 1	- - -	-	-		
Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia (768)	29.5	All White Black Other	11 3 8	1 - 1	1 - 1 -	3 1 2	1 1 -	3 1 2	1 - 1	-		1 - 1 -
Haemolytic disease of fetus due to isoimmunization and other perinatal jaundice (773 - 774)	- -	All White Black Other	1 1 1 1	- - -		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 1 1	
Syndrome of "infant of a diabetic mother" and neonatal diabetes mellitus (775.0 – 775.1)		All White Black Other	2 - 2 -	- - -	- - -	1 - 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 - 1 -	- - -	- - -
Unspecified cause (779.9, 799.9)	254.5	All White Black Other	106 36 69 1	-	19 6 13 -	30 5 25 -	9	ı	5	2 - 2 -	- - -	3 2 1 -
All other causes (Residual)	77.4	All White Black Other	44 22 21 1	- - -	13 6 7 -	7 2 5 -	12 6 6	6 5 1	5 3 1 1	- - -	1 - 1 -	

^{*} Ratio per 100,000 live births. Ratio with a small number of events in the numerator should be interpreted with caution.